

Fig. 1. Physical parameters of yggX and its gene product. (A) Alignment of YggX homologs. (B) Operon structure of mutY/yggX in E. coli and S. enterica LT2. Promoters were mapped by Gifford and Wallace in E. coli (43).

MSRIVNOVKLKREAEGLDFPPYPGELGTRIWQQISKE

Fig. 1A

(<del>)</del>  Bpertussis

Bparapert

61 RARKYLQQQMERFLFEDGTVEAQGYVP----Bpertussis 61 RARKYLQQQMERELFEDGTVEAQGYVP----Bparapert 61 RARKYLQQQMERFLFEDGTVEAQGVP----Bbronchi 61 EHRKLIEQEMVNELFEGKDVHIEGYTPPEAK A.actin 61 DHRQLIEQEMVNFLFEGKDVHIEGYVP----Pmultocida 61 EHRKLIEQEMVNELFEGKDVHIEGYVP----Hinfluenzae 61 EHRQLIEAEMVNELFEGKDVHIDGYVP----Hducreyi 61 DDRKFTEAQMTSELFEGKDVEIEGFVPE---Sputrefasciens 61 EHRKLLEQEMVNELFEGKEVHIEGYTPPAK-Vcholerae 61 EHRKLIEQEMVNELFEGKEVHIEGYTPEDKK Ecoli 61 EHRKLEQEMVNELFEGKEVHIEGYTPEDKK O157 H7EDL933 61 EHRKLLEQEMVNELFEGKEVHIEGYTPEDKK 0157 H7 61 EHRKLIEGEMVSELFEGKDVHIEGYTPEDKK Spara 61 EHRKLIEQEMVSFLFEGKDVHIEGYTPE---Senteritidis 61 EHRKLIEQEMVSELFEGKDVHIEGYTPEDKK Sdublin 61 EHRKLLEQEMVSELFEGKDVHIEGYTPEDKK StyphiCT18 61 EHRKLIEQEMVSELFEGKDVHIEGYPTEDKK Styphimurium 61 EHRKLLEQEMVOFLFEGK-----Kpneumo 61 EDRKLLEQEMVNFLFEGQDVHIAGYTPPSK-Ypesits 61 EHRKKIEKYMKLELFK-----Buchnera 61 SHRAFTEEELNKELFERRVAKPEGYIEPD--Xfastidiosa 61 EDRKFLQTEMDKELSGEEYAQAEGYVPPEK-Psyring 61 EDRKFTQAEMDKFFAGEEYAQAEGYVP----Pputida 61 EDRKFLQQEMDKELSGEDYAKADGYVP----Paeruginosa 61 RAREYLAQQMEQYFFGDGADAVQGYVPQ---Ngonorrhoeae 61 RAREYLAQQMEQYFFGDGADAVQGYVPQ---NmeningitB 61 RAREY AQQMEOYFFGDGADAVQGYVPQ---NmeningitA 61 RARQYLMKQTEKYFFGEGADQASGYVP----Bmallei 61 RARQYLMKQTEKYFFGEGADQASGYVP----Bpseudomallei 61 KSRTFTEKQMEANFFGDGAQSPEGYVP----Tferrooxidans 61 SARKFTEQEREKELFGGGTSTPQGYVP----Mcapsulatus 61 KARQFLEQEMINFLFGTGSEKPAGYTSE---Cburneti

Fig. 1A (continued)

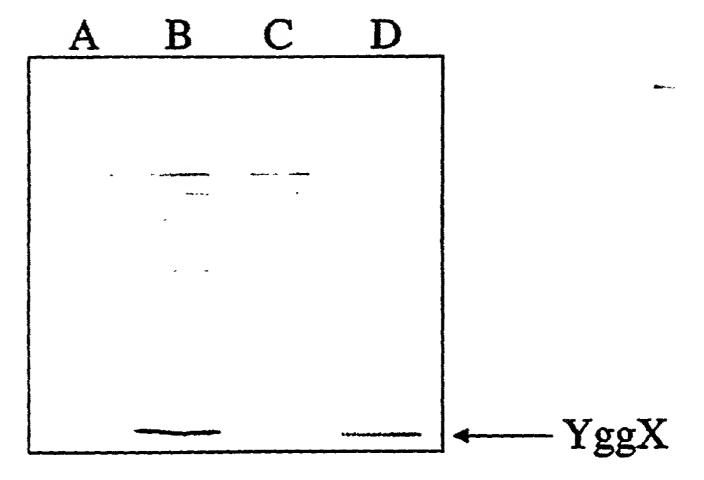


Fig. 2. Increased levels of YggX protein in yggX\* mutant. Western blot analysis was performed according to Harlow and Lane (59). Proteins were visualized by using alkaline phosphatase conjugated to anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Promega). Lanes A–Č were loaded with crude cell-free extracts (1 μg protein) from strains DM5104, DM5105 (yggX\*), and DM5647 (yggX::Gm), respectively. Lane D was loaded with 1 ng purified YggX.

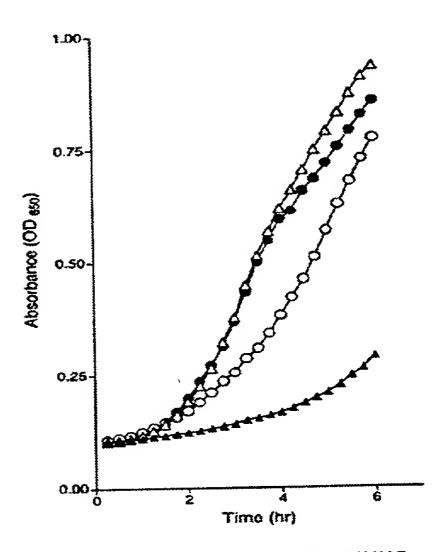


Fig. 3. The  $yggX^*$  mutation does not increase MNNG resistance of gshA mutants. Strain LT2 was grown in LB with ( $\blacktriangle$ ) and without ( $\triangle$ ) 60  $\mu$ M MNNG. Both gshA ( $\bigcirc$ ) and gshA  $yggX^*$  ( $\blacksquare$ ) mutant strains were grown in LB with 60  $\mu$ M MNNG.

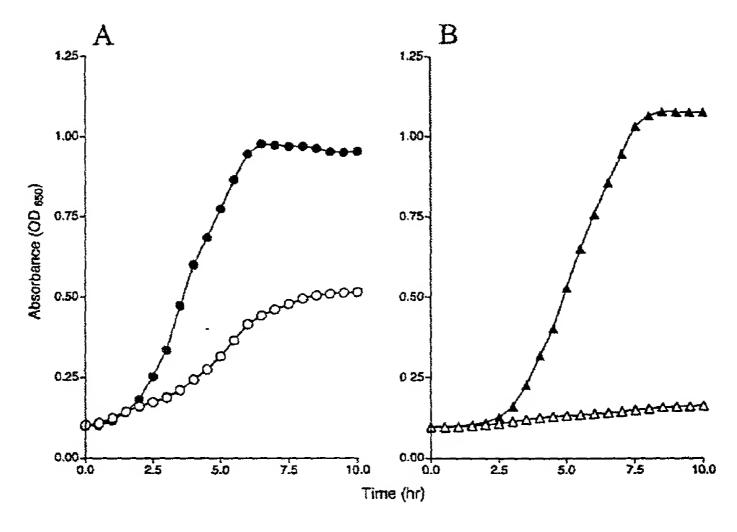


Fig. 4. The  $yggX^*$  mutation increases resistance of S. enterica to PQ. (A) Growth of gshA ( $\bigcirc$ ) and gshA  $yggX^*$  ( $\bullet$ ) mutant strains in LB with 4  $\mu$ M PQ. (B) Growth of LT2 ( $\triangle$ ) and  $yggX^*$  ( $\blacktriangle$ ) strains in LB with 40  $\mu$ M PQ.

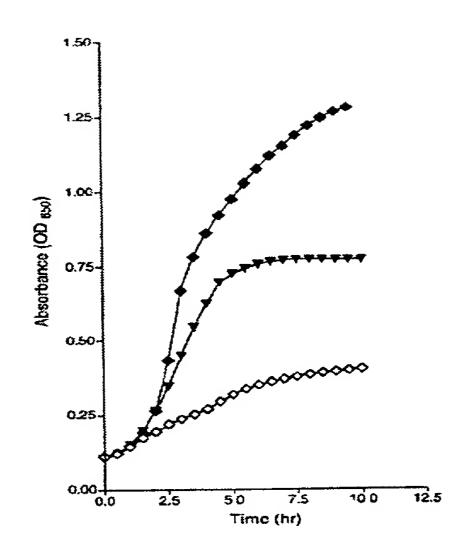


Fig. 5. yggX\* does not require soxR to mediate resistance to PQ. Strains LT2 ( $\spadesuit$ ), soxR ( $\diamondsuit$ ), and soxR yggX\* ( $\blacktriangledown$ ) were grown in LB with 4.0  $\mu$ M PQ.

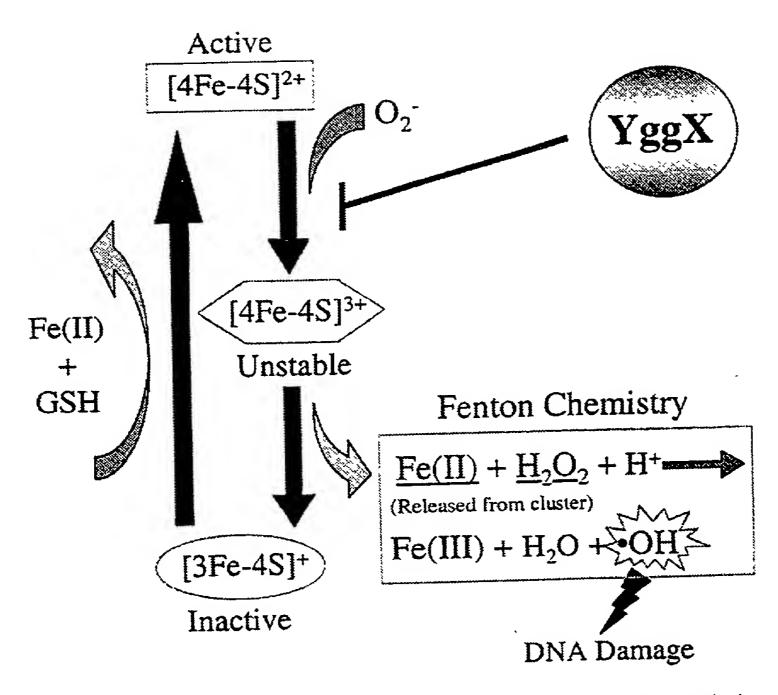


Fig. 6. Model showing how YggX protects *S. enterica* from oxidative damage. The result of superoxide attack on [Fe-S] clusters is depicted. We hypothesize that YggX is able to block oxidative damage to labile clusters and thus prevent the normal downstream consequences of such oxidation.